

Black, Horatio Roby and Paul Preston.

COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.

Hiram L. Willman, Amos Sherod, Thomas S. Smith Esq., Benjamin Haycock, William Rouse, William Stoneman, Joseph Preston, Henry Ball, John Booth, Samuel Dunlap Esq., Henry Tucker, Isaac Holmes, David Belknap and Benjamin Price.

Perry Township.

CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE.

Mahlon Stewart, George A. McAlister, Benjamin Sells and Peter Ruman.

COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.

David Capper, Henry Saltgiver, John Saltgiver, Anthony Sell, Alexander A. Rutan, Samuel Bair, Stephen Hook, Samuel Neely, John Hagney, Miles Tipton, Andrew Sheridan, Thomas Butterfield, Joseph Allen and Silvanus Hook.

Rose Township.

CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE.

James Beatty, Aaron Elliott, Robert Hibbit and Wyburn Beatty.

COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.

Abraham Knotts, John Miller, Hugh Downing, William Black, James Miller, William King, John Hibbit, Thomas Williams, Joseph Fetters, James Norman, John House, Isaac Miller Esq. and Joseph Meek.

Harrison Township.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

George Pugh, William Hodge, Ellis Wilkin and George Conn.

COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.

James Baxter, Cornelius Baxter, Abraham Miller, David Hersh, David Weaver, Joseph Jenkins, John Munger, Allen Moore sr., Thomas Moore, Isaac Lewton, Thomas Denny, Jacob Auten, John S. Orin, Thomas Staley, Jonathan Hersh, John Huston, John Auten, Isaac Dwire, John Kinsey, Adam Weaver, Isaac West, Aaron Griffith, Josiah Foster sr., George Eagy sr., John N. Milner, William Harkless, James H. Woodruff and Israel J. Merrick.

Fox Township.

CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE.

David Wait, John Marshall, Doctor John Sharp and Barnard Shouse.

COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.

Solomon Hendrickson, James Ferrall, James McLaughlin sr., James McLaughlin jr., Samuel Conly, Jonathan Potts, Samuel Queen, Matthias Merrill, John Boice, John Clark Esq., James Graham, Andrew Hattery and James Blair.

Loudon Township.

CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE.

Conrad Abel, Conrad Slates, and Robert Craven.

COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.

S. Stine, John Rutledge, Conrad Pool, Jacob Simmons sr., Arnold Barker, George Stinger, Josiah Crawford, Levi James, John Lucas, William R. Thompson, John Shaddock, Isaac Hibbs, William Patterson, John Waggoner and William Seale.

Lee Township.

CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE.

Joseph Wolff, Nathaniel Brewster, John B. Moody and James Brown.

COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.

Daniel Vanhorne, Israel Wiand, David Richards, James A. Lee, Henry Daniel, Robert George, John Robins, Benjamin Coburn, John Maple, William McLeod, Thomas McCausland, William McCausland, John Dunlap, Samuel Dunlap, Robert McLaughlin, William Greer, John Gais, John Rice, Jacob Hawk.

To the Electors of Carroll County.

Through the kindness of a friend, I have just heard, that I am charged with having pledged myself, if elected Representative of this county, to favour a certain project of internal improvement, in preference to any other and all others, in which the people of Carroll are immediately interested. As the most convenient manner of refuting this charge, I beg leave to refer my fellow citizens to the following sentiment, given by me, on the 4th of July last, which I copy verbatim from the published proceedings of that day. "By John Pearce—Orator of the day—Carroll county and her projects of internal improvement, whether in progress or in contemplation, they all merit, and a just Legislature will not withhold from them, a liberal share of State patronage." This is the pledge I have given to the people of Carroll, and none other; and it is a pledge to which I shall strictly adhere. If I should be elected, I will be the Representative of the whole county—of all its local interests, and not of one particular interest in preference to another.

J. PEARCE

Carrollton, September 9, 1836.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Carroll Free Press.

Mr. Christy:

It appears by your last paper that three gentlemen had emptied their Budgets.—One A Farmer; who fired his last round at the Van Buren Resolutions; him I shall leave for Plough Boy to dissect, & proceed with all possible despatch to attack Mr Scribber, who appears to have his shirt off and ready for fight. But before I dismiss Mr Buckeye, as he appears to be quite an honorable fellow, who at-

tempts to gain by argument; what Scribber tries to take by storm; I would ask those boys, what's the matter? what makes you hollow so loud? Is your *Tippecanoe* Boat sinking with you? If so; come over to old Kinderhook, and she will take you safe to land.

Mr Scribber, has conclusively proven that I am figuring for the Legislature, & advises me as a friend to quit writing for a newspaper at "least, till I learn to spell." I have had this matter under consideration for the last two or three days, and I have come to this conclusion, that should I take his advice, before I could learn all the rules of orthography the election would be over, and then, I would have nothing to write about. And again I have thought it more than likely if I was a hand on board the *Tippecanoe Boat*, however, I would be allowed to labour!—However this is out of the question now, for, from the noise of the hands on Board, she must be going down.

I am some what astonished at Mr Scribber, as I am a Republican and of course a man of liberal principles, that he should attempt to confine me, to the arbitrary rules of orthography; especially when orthographers are so hard to be found; even Mr Scribber himself has neglected to spell his own name (Scribber) which according to Walker ought to be spelled (scribbler), and this is not all; Mr S. has misspelled several of the words that he attempted to correct of mine, after his boasting. Truly he has proven himself to be a smart man. When I am elected to the Legislature he shall be Sheriff of Carroll county.

Mr S. thinks I have divined a little from the truth in some of my statements; and therefore comes to the conclusion that to correct falsehood was not my aim in writing for the public. I have since re-examined my former communication and can discover nothing in it but what I believe to be true, and as one of us must be wrong, let us enquire upon whom the falsehood rests. As it respects the charge (in Mr S's outset brought by me, against the Carroll Free Press,) it is not true as it there stands charged. And again all the Van Buren meeting was got up on two or three days notice, and as many of the party even in Town had no notice of it, yet it consisted of more than 47 persons, as stated by Mr S. and more than 87 either! and further the Van Buren meeting did not commence its session at one o'clock as stated by Mr S. neither did it adjourn until six o'clock or after, and at or about this time in the evening the Harrison meeting (which had been so advertised in the paper, and on that day, on the posts of the door) commenced its session; for as I returned from the Van Buren meeting in company with a number of others before sundown, I passed the committee who were retiring to draft resolutions for the Harrison meeting. So much for the truth of —. Several of the statements in Mr S's severe castigation. I wonder if his object was to correct falsehood!!

Mr S. appears to labour incessantly to let the public know who I am, by dishonourable allusions and individual personalities; which evidences a bad heart and a disordered mind, which only in this case deserves a passing notice; but it may be possible that he will yet recover, as his thirst for office and zeal of party may have only led him astray for a season.

The only argument offered by Mr S. is this: that Martin Van Buren attempted in the N. Y. Convention to keep the election of Justice of the Peace out of the hands of the people and to prevent a certain class of poor from the right of suffrage. As this charge with many others have been amply refuted from time to time by able pens than mine, and if reference be had to the first page of this paper, the reader will observe it again refuted. But suppose it is all true that is said about Van Buren in relation to the right of suffrage, would that disqualify him for President? Has the President anything to do with the suffrages of the people in his official capacity. If so, why was not the same charges brought against Jefferson, Madison and Monroe: they all held the doctrine that poor men ought not to have a vote and that justices of the peace ought not to be elected by the people. This is but another method of attempting to mislead or deceive the people. As I shall investigate this subject more thoroughly in my reply to Buckeye; I shall dismiss Mr Scribber for the present; and when I am elected to the Legislature I will have him presented with a Powder medal, and obtain for him a new name; one that he can spell.

REPUBLICAN.

Is MARTIN VAN BUREN A FRIEND TO THE CATHOLIC RELIGION?

Mr. Christy: You will do me the justice to say that, I have never, before, asked a place in your columns for any communication from my pen. I have, sir, no disposition to meddle with the politics of the country; nor would I now trouble you with this hasty, but well meant epistle, were it not for the constant exertions which the friends of Mr Van Buren are making, to resist the impression, that their candidate for the Presidency, is friendly to the Catholic Church.

Accustomed as I have been for many years, to hear charges urged against candidates for public favour, merely for political effect, I was disposed, until lately, to treat the charge against Mr Van Buren; just hinted at, as a sheer electioneering manoeuvre. Indeed I hold it as a principle, that a man's religion is a sacred matter between him Maker and himself; unless he attempt to use his religion for sinister purposes. Religion, sep-

arate from government, is favorable to liberty, united with government, it is destructive, in consequence of such union, both of its own purity and the best civil interests of mankind; and it is a duty incumbent upon the people of the U. States, to crush, in embryo, any and every scheme, artifice or movement, whether in the affairs of Church or State, the tendency of which is, to unite things which are sacred and holy with things which are unholy and temporal. In other words, whatever may have even the remotest tendency to favour a union between any one branch of the church and the government, or to give one denomination of Christians an ascendancy over another, ought to be resisted even to the shedding of blood.

But, to the question: Whatever may have been my former views of Mr Van Buren's alleged attachment to the Catholicism, I am, of late, led to suspect that, on this subject, all is not right. "By their fruits ye shall know them." The facts and circumstances which have operated to awaken my fears and suspicions, are the following: And first in order may be mentioned the famous letter addressed directly to the Pope. The epithets used in that letter are anti-republican and, as applied to a human being, grossly impious. I venture to say, that the archives of State, from the commencement of our intercourse with foreign nations down to the period when that letter was written, afford no precedent or example for such a diplomatic epistle. The terms, "His Holiness," "Holy Father," &c. while they excite in the mind of every honest Protestant unqualified disgust, show conclusively, that the writer was intimately acquainted with the servile and degrading style in which the subjects of the Pope are usually allowed to address him; and, one would suppose, evinced not only the religious preferences of that writer, but the manner in which he was educated.

Again: if Mr Van Buren is not friendly to the Catholic church, as such, how does it happen that almost the entire body of that denomination, whether they be found along the routes of our public improvements, or elsewhere, support and zealously advocate his election? The writer of this, being anxious on the subject, has taken no little pains to enquire; and his information has uniformly been of such a character as to justify the conclusion that, if Mr. Van Buren is not friendly to the Catholics, they are, even to the last man, very friendly to him.

Once more. My attention was attracted, some months since, to the act of the last session of Congress, for the admission of Michigan into the Union. That act, if my memory serve me, permits all who have been residents of Michigan for six months, to exercise the right of suffrage. No slow process of Naturalization is necessary there, to enable the foreigner to vote; he finds himself, in a few months after he touches the American soil, suddenly transformed from the situation of a subject to that of the sovereign. Now, it should be remembered that Congress has full power under the Constitution, to enact uniform laws in relation to the subject of Naturalization; and that the laws now in force, on that subject, in all the States, require a residence of five years. Why, then, it is asked, should a foreigner, six months after he lands in the "about-to-be" State of Michigan, become entitled to all the privileges of a native citizen; whereas, if he should choose a residence in one of the old 24 States, the lapse of five years and a compliance with the provisions of the laws of Naturalization are indispensable prerequisites to the enjoyment of those privileges? The solution of this outrage upon the rights of American citizens, will be found in the following facts: The Territory of Michigan was originally settled by Catholics; and their delegate in Congress, for many years, was a Catholic Priest. Farther, at this time, and for some years past, there has been a flood of foreigners pouring into Michigan; nearly all of whom are Catholics. It is known and admitted by all, that the Pope, through his viceregents, the Priests, has perfect control over the entire body of his church throughout the world; and these facts were well understood by the last Congress. The majority of that body, it will be remembered, was favourable to the election of Martin Van Buren. The act for the admission of Michigan, in all probability, was framed with a direct view to the securing of the vote of the new State for Mr Van Buren; and hence, too, the thick cloud of foreign Catholics, now hovering on the shores of the Territory, from the mouth of the Detroit river to Lake Michigan, will be permitted to shroud the ballot boxes of Michigan, in a long and starless night of Papish darkness!

The writer of this article, in a recent conversation with an old and respectable citizen of Detroit, was informed that, at the late elections in that city, the Priest drilled his bands by hundreds, and marched them to the polls—carrying the election of the Van Buren candidates, in spite of the comparatively feeble efforts of the native Protestants to the contrary; and that in consequence of the act of Congress referred to above, the native Americans in almost all the cities and towns of the Territory, must be borne down in the elections, by Catholic influence.—What is the just inference plainly deducible from the foregoing statement of facts? I appeal to the dispassionate reader. It is impossible not to perceive that, Mr Van Buren is the candidate of the Catholics and that his friends in Congress and the "Magician" himself, have most openly favored the extension of Catholic influence.

I need not point out the remedy which

the Constitution of our country, self-defence and Natural love of liberty, suggest for the prevention and resistance of this growing evil. The people, I trust, know their rights, and they will not fail to maintain them.

It is far from being my wish to do injustice to Mr Van Buren, or his friends; and if any one of his supporters will show by fair argumentation, sustained by known facts, that my conclusions are wrong, I shall be found ready and willing to retract. Until then, I shall honestly believe that *Martin Van Buren is a friend to the Catholic religion.*

PROTESTANT.

Sept 7th, 1836.

PILL No. 1.

Mr. Christy:

Sir: A vote, taken in the company under my command, on the Presidential question, stood—for Harrison 28, and for Van Buren 5.

JOHN G. DAVIS, Capt,
Harrison, Tp., Sept. 3, 1836.

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

Andrew W. Loomis,
For Congress.

Joseph Crail

Representative.

John Pearce,
Samuel Dunlap sr.

Commissioner.

Wm. Withrow,
John Shober,

Recorder.

John Pugh,
Joshua D. Patton,

John McCormick,
James Haislet,

James Gailaher,

Joseph T. S. Beiler,

Surveyor

Van Brown,
James McCully,

Abraham Craig,
Coroner.

John Ebersole,

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Congress.

George McCook,
Representative.

Isaac Atkinson,
Commissioner.

Charles H. Hays,

Recorder.

John C. Huston,

Coroner.

Surveyor.

Jacob Chamber,

GULWER'S NOVELS.

The only Edition published in Numbers to send by Mail.

SIX NUMBERS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

INDUCED by the extraordinary sale of his beautiful edition of MARRYATT'S NOVELS, the Publisher of those works did, on the first day of July commence in the same faultless style, an edition of the celebrated

Bulwer's Novels,

Comprising—*Pelham Deceit*
Diavolo Eugene Aram
Rienzi Paul Clifford
Last Days of Pompeii, Falkland, Pillgrims of the Rhine,

Making a uniform edition of nearly fifteen hundred pages—four hundred more than Maryatt. They are published in semi-monthly numbers, each of which contains one complete work, with title-page and cover. The whole series will be completed in eight numbers, and will be furnished to Subscribers at the extraordinary low price of three dollars and fifty cents, payable in advance. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States or Canada.

Three complete sets may be had for Ten Dollars, payable in advance, by directing orders to that effect, enclosing the cash, postage paid.

"Office of Republication of Popular Novels."

NOTICE

The publication of the above, was commenced in July.

In January next, another republication of some celebrated modern Novels will take place, under JAMES COOPER, IRVING or some other of equal repute. It is determined by the present Publisher, that the American Public shall be furnished with the most beautiful, and at the same time cheap, edition of modern Novels extant.

A few copies of Maryatt are yet for sale at Three Dollars.

L. A. GODEY, Publisher.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE SKETCH BOOK OF CHARACTER; Or Curious and Authentic Narratives and Anecdotes respecting Extraordinary Individuals

In preparing the following work from ample materials, care has been exercised to avoid, in the main, the beaten track of former compilers; to present the reader rather what was inaccessible, than to copy well known biographies and events.

The principal object of the present collection, is to supply a pleasing variety of that kind of incident, which, by exhibiting the marvellous in circumstance, and the extraordinary in character displays the occasional waywardness of event; and its

frequent curious operation upon the human mind. It would be easy to prove that independently of mere entertainment, a knowledge of remarkable facts is necessary to correct the judgment, even upon every day transactions; and that in the science of life, as well as in every other, it is necessary to become acquainted with the exception to the general rule. To estimate properly what is, we must possess some knowledge of what may be; and the information is only to be acquired by an attention to the memorable and peculiar, which have been.

The publication was commenced in July. It will be issued in semi-monthly numbers, containing 80 pages each, and will be completed in five months, or sooner, at the option of the Publisher, and will contain, in all, over 400 pages. The numbers will be sent by mail to any part of the Union, carefully packed.

TERMS.—One Dollar for the complete work, or six copies for Five Dollars. Ad dress,

L. A. GODEY,

100 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

CELEBRATED TRIALS AND CASES OF CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE OF ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES, FROM THE EARLIEST RECORDS.

Selected by a member of the Phil. Bar. Treason, sedition, witchcraft, robbery, mutiny, heresy, libel, murder, piracy, forgery, &c. &c.

These remarkable and deeply interesting Trials have been collected from all the best sources which the public and private Libraries of this country afford. The numbers will embrace many recent cases furnished exclusively by the London Annual Register, and recourse has been had occasionally to manuscripts where printed documents could not be procured.

It is believed that the collection supplies a striking deficiency in the library of the Lawyer, Physician, and general reader.

To members of the Bar the publisher need hardly recommend it, as they must know its worth, but to the general reader who may be misled as to its character, the publisher assures them that it will be found, when completed, a volume of the most intense and exciting interest.

One singular and alarming fact presents itself in the murder cases, and it is that so many should die protesting their innocence. Is it to be believed that upon the verge of eternity they could so loudly proclaim that which they knew to be false, when not a hope of escape is held out to them; the 'Circumstantial Evidence' cases of which there are five, would make us think otherwise. It is a subject that may well make one ponder upon the law which demands life for life.

The publication was commenced in July, and the numbers are issued semi-monthly, each number containing 120 pages each, printed on fine white paper of the size of the Marryatt Novels, and will be completed in October,—making a volume of 600 closely printed octavo pages. The numbers will be sent by mail to any part of the Union, carefully packed. Terms \$2 for the complete work, or three copies for five dollars.

It is worthy of remark, that a similar work is published in London at about 75 cents a number, and contains only 70 small duodecimo pages. This edition will cost but 40 cents a number, and contains 120 large octavo pages. Address, L. A. GODEY.

100 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

THE Proprietor proposes selling all his property situated in and near the town of Carrollton, consisting of 180 acres of land or upwards, about 30 acres cleared and under good fence, well watered and timbered, and several other good qualities. Also a number of Lots in the town of Carrollton, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call on the Subscriber living in Carrollton and examine for themselves.

J. B. EMERY.

Agent for Dickinson Roberts.

September 9, 1836.

LEATHER, LEATHER!!

FOR sale, low for cash, at the subscriber's TANNERY in Carrollton,

2500

lbs. Spanish Sole, Upper, Skins, Harness and Bridle Leather, always on hand. Hides and Bark received at the highest price.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Carrollton, September 9th, 1836.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT, situated in an eligible part of the town of Carrollton, offered for sale on accommodating terms. The apartments are so arranged as to suit the convenience of a family and almost any ordinary business.

Terms will be made known upon application at this office, or to Mr. George Beatty.

Carrollton, September 9th, 1836.

BAIRD, LEAVITT & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods.

CORNER OF WOOD & FIFTH STREETS, PITTSBURGH.

ARE receiving from the Eastern Cities a very large and general assortment of EUROPEAN and DOMESTIC GOODS, which have been purchased with great care exclusively from the Importers, and will be sold to Western Merchants on terms and at prices that will not suffer by comparison with the Eastern market.—Purchasers visiting the City are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.

September 20, 1836.

Forty-four reasons for now subscribing to WALDIE'S LIBRARY.

- 1 It is the cheapest mode of obtaining books ever yet devised.
- 2 It is carried by mail to the remotest part of the Union.
- 3 The postage is little more than a newspaper.
- 4 It is a work of real utility.
- 5 It receives unbounded patronage.
- 6 It suits all educated persons.
- 7 It is calculated for the whole family circle.
- 8 It promotes social belles lettres reading.
- 9 It induces conversation of an intellectual cast.
- 10 It is free from sectarianism.
- 11 It has no party politics.
- 12 It diffuses useful information at the smallest expense.
- 13 It pleases the gay without offending the grave.
- 14 The father of a family, as well as his wives and daughters.
- 15 It is a universal favorite wherever known.
- 16 A volume is completed every six months.
- 17 Each volume costs less than a London duodecimo, though
- 18 It contains as much as twenty-five.
- 19 It is published with the utmost regularity.
- 20 It is accompanied by the JOURNAL OF BELLES LETTRES, which
- 21 Contains reviews of books and general literary information, at no cost whatever.
- 22 It is unbiased in its criticisms and reviews.
- 23 It is read in all well informed circles.
- 24 It is valuable as a gift, causing the donor to be weekly remembered.
- 25 It is a pleasing companion in solitude.
- 26 It is no ephemeral publication, here to-day and gone to-morrow.
- 27 Its character is established.
- 28 It will improve on acquaintance, for
- 29 Its worth is not known till examined,
- 30 It is never out of date.
- 31 It is adapted to every meridian.
- 32 It is a valuable resource in a steamboat or stage-coach.
- 33 It may be carried in the most compact form and without loss of space.
- 34 It delights by its chaste fictions.
- 35 It instructs by its sketches of character.
- 36 It enlarges the mind by its travels;
- 37 It takes you on a tour of the world, without toil, expense, or danger.
- 38 It subdues national prejudices.
- 39 It acquaints us with the illustrious dead.
- 40 It keeps us informed of the literature of our own time.
- 41 It sanctions and encourages virtue and correct taste.
- 42 It is so much read in polite circles, that to be ignorant of its contents is to be behind the age in which we live.
- 43 No periodical, at its price, (\$5.00,) has ever obtained and retained so wide a circulation in America.
- 44 A new volume commenced July 4th 1836.

Published (20 Quarto Pages) weekly, payable in advance.

ADAM WALDIE.

46, Carpenter Street, Philadelphia.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Common Pleas, August Term, 1836.

DAVID CRABBS } Petition for
vs } Partition.

JAMES CRABBS & Co.

BY virtue of an order from the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the County of Carroll, I will offer for sale at the Court house in Carrollton on Wednesday the fifth day of October next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. of said day, the North East quarter of Section Eleven of Township Fourteen in Range six, containing one hundred and sixty-one acres and fifty-four hundredths of an acre—the property of Abraham Crabb deceased, situated in Union Township in said Carroll County.

B. GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

September 20, 1836.

JAMES THOMPSON & HENRY STIDGER.

SIRS, you will please take notice that I have this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Carroll, State of Ohio. The amount of Taxes paid by you on the 28th December 1835, together with the interest penalty and costs for the North East quarter of Section 23, township 16, and Range 6, situated in Carroll county, Ohio, containing 160, fifty-six hundredth acres. The land was taxed in the name of Frederick Beates. Application for redemption will be made at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas in said Carroll county.

JOHN G. BRENER,

By WILLIAM BRYCE his Atty.

August 19, 1836.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Robertson, late of Ross Tp. Carroll county, Ohio, deceased, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and all those having claims against said estate are authorized to present them, legally proven for settlement, within one year from this date.

WM. ROBERTSON,

JAS. BEATTY, Ex'rs.

August 19, 1836.